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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1919

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PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT
APPROVED BY THE
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

Albert L. Harwood, *Chairman*,	Newton.
Ellerton James, *Secretary*,	Nahant.
Mary Stewart Scott,	Brookline.
George W. Gay, M.D.,	Newton.
Patrick J. Lynch,	Beverly.
Herbert Parsons,	Newton.
Sarah Lawrence,	Boston.

OFFICERS FOR 1919-20.

George L. Wallace, M.D.,	*Superintendent.*
Franklin H. Perkins, M.D.,	*Assistant Superintendent.*
Mildred A. Libby, M.D.,	*Senior Assistant Physician.*
Charles E. Roderick, M.D.,	*Senior Assistant Physician.*
Alice M. Patterson, M.D.,	*Senior Assistant Physician.*
John A. Nash, D.M.D.,	*Dentist.*
Clara S. Blois,	*Matron.*
Sara M. Clayland,	*Chief Clerk and Treasurer.*

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department on Mental Diseases.

The trustees of the Wrentham State School have the honor to submit their thirteenth annual report.

The change in the policy of the State, with its tendency toward centralized control, has left the trustees of institutions for the care of the mentally disordered and defective a reduced responsibility as to physical features and business direction. But it has placed no bounds upon the possible interest of these officials in their institution, nor has it lessened necessarily their active participation in its management. If their duties in this aspect have become somewhat hazy, they are not in any degree inhibited from a lively and sustained share in solving the problems of each year and every day. If less in command, they are uncurbed as advisers.

The experience of the trustees of the Wrentham State School has been a continuing demonstration of the possibilities of undiminished interest and of practical value in the close relationship and complete co-operation of the Board, the superintendent and the entire personnel of the organization.

The legislation of the past year, accomplishing the consolidation of the State's departments, avoided the elimination of boards of trustees of further alteration in their functions. It also, with appreciation of the distinct and very great importance of this class of institutions, retained it as a separate feature of the government. The Legislature wisely, in our opinion, avoided a classification of the State's activities by a physical standard as "institutions" and preserved the recognition of the varying purposes for which institutions exist.

The Legislature further indicated its reliance upon the localized interest of the boards of trustees, the signal feature of the Massachusetts policy, refusing to reduce them to mere visiting boards with rigidly defined and inconsequential duties. It may not be out of place or untimely to put into this record the conclusion of at least one Board of Trustees that the Commonwealth expects of them, if it does not explicitly require, an unreleased accountability and an unabated interest in the service to humanity for which schools for mental defectives were created.

Aside from the active share in the institution's management and besides its concern in the State's advance in policies as to the broad problem of the care and training of the feeble-minded, one distinct and serious duty is laid upon such a board in considering the individual questions of the release and parole of inmates. The problem of community, as against institutional, care of the feeble-minded comes home in the consideration of placing-out. It brings not only the necessity of careful investigation of conditions which will surround the placed-out inmate, but the responsibility of an efficient supervision. With these comes the whole question of how far the out-patient plan may be carried without defeat of the primary and plain obligations towards the person whose future is directly involved, as well as towards the community.

The Board of Trustees becomes the tribunal to pass upon difficult questions as to the partial release of the inmate. Its monthly meetings take on a very nearly judicial character. Its decisions are vitally important and its responsibility is acute. Its accountability has been emphasized recently by the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court in two cases in which it was sought to reverse its action in refusal to parole, the high court holding that in the absence of a clear showing of mistake or injustice the reliance upon the trustees is to be final.

Approximately one hundred of the persons committed to our care are on parole at a given time. How far this number may be increased without infraction of the State's policy of restraint and without peril to either the charge or the neighborhood is a debatable question. It is our judgment that the plan of placing-out might be considerably extended if there were provision

for competent supervision. There is an obvious limitation when upon a single social worker is placed the whole responsibility of prior investigation and subsequent supervision.

There are both encouragment and discouragement in our accumulating experience, according as cases justify or defeat the expectation.

Henry D —— came to the school by court commitment when ten years old. Had been extremely backward in school. The home was poor, the mother immoral and negligent. The low mental standing may have been in part due to poor nutrition. In four years made good progress in school. Meanwhile a brother had married, had a good home and wanted the boy. Released on parole at fourteen, went to night school (finished ninth grade work) while working steadily in glass works, and is now in employ of manufacturing druggists, earning $18 to $20 a week.

Surely such a boy is not properly a permanent inmate. For him the school has performed the service of bringing him to efficiency and value in the community, and the sequel of his release proves that he had gained correct habits and was secure against being either a burden or a disturber.

Helen B —— was a community problem in a manufacturing city. The home was good but she was a persistent runaway, seeking and, of course, finding immoral companions. Was committed to an insane hospital, and when discharged went back to her immoral associates. On a charge of vagrancy, committed at eighteen to the Sherborn Reformatory. Approaching twenty-one and considered to need continued institutional care, committed to Wrentham, where she remained three years. The mother and a sister asked her release. A year's trial at their home has been satisfactory. The mother finds her a great comfort and help and declares that a wonderful change has been wrought in the girl. The supervision by the school's social worker has been welcome and may be claimed to have had a restraining effect through sympathetic interest.

The case is typical of the value of the special training and of the necessity of continued oversight even with home co-operation.

Henry A —— was a persistent delinquent, — a Boston "street boy," —quite uncontrollable at home. Spent one year in training school but later committed larcenies and was in juvenile court for breaking into a department store and from there committed to Wrentham. Arrived at

school wearing seven coats, plus a flannel pad, a blouse and two flannel shirts. Training and helpful care brought about marked improvement, and release under supervision has been followed by orderly conduct and usefulness.

Elizabeth S —— was an extremely drunken woman with hard working husband and three young sons. Mentality was low. Upon her commitment to Wrentham, the home was broken up, the boys being placed in an institution. Two years at the school brought improvement, and mental tests showed advance. Released on parole, the home re-established, a daughter born, no return of drink habit, the children cared for on rules learned at Wrentham, including the Friday night bath for them as at the school. Continuing interest by the school's social worker is welcome.

Walter R —— was committed at thirteen from a school clinic in an industrial city. After a year at Wrentham, parents asked his release, and the school superintendent favored it. After a year and a half out, with every effort in his behalf, the parents report that the boy loafs constantly, "talks dirty," is out nights, forms worst sort of companionship; is apparently on the way to a disorderly if not a criminal career.

Mary S —— had a record of vagrancy and misconduct, in spite of good home influence, but was reasonably well behaved during rather long stay at Wrentham. Request of parents for release was supported by police and city officials, and court probation officer joined in effort to supervise. Ran away, was found in immoral conditions, brought into court in another State for gross misconduct, and returned to the school. New request for release is not favorably regarded.

Cases, both reassuring and discouraging, could be more numerously cited to establish both the cheerful and the darker possibilities of what is called community care of the feeble-minded. The examples given are typical and go to show that while the policy of parole is one to be favored it requires caution in selection, an active co-operation by the helpful agencies of the neighborhood and above all an ample and active as well as a long-continued oversight by the out-patient workers employed by the institution. The release into the community cannot be accepted as a wise scheme of wholesale application.

In the narration of cases, there cannot fail to be noted the significance of training in the school for defectives. The development of all possibilities in each child, both mental and physical, cannot be too strongly urged as the essential feature of the school's effort. The prevalent conception of such an institution as only custodial is mistaken and harmful. It would defeat the hope of actual service and of preparation for a place in the

community of all who have possibilities of usefulness, happiness and good behavior there. We therefore urge again what we have made the topic of previous reports, — the provision at Wrentham of means and equipment now lacking for industrial training and for the assembling of the school's children. If this demand is not elaborated in this report, it is not less insistently presented.

The difficulty in securing the necessary number of attendants has seriously hampered the school this year in common with all other like institutions. We can only add our testimony to the need of some steps being taken by the Commonwealth to make the service more attractive, probably by making it more remunerative. This situation temporarily makes additions to the dormitory capacity of the school inadvisable. All the more, it gives point to the wisdom of developing the school in its training equipment.

With the shortage of workers, which has kept the working force down to hardly more than half the normal number, an extreme burden has been laid upon the management and upon the entire corps of employees. Too high a tribute cannot be paid to the workers who, from the superintendent and the medical staff down through the entire personnel, have held the work of the school up to the highest possible point of efficiency and effectiveness.

ALBERT L. HARWOOD, *Chairman,*
ELLERTON JAMES, *Secretary,*
HERBERT PARSONS,
PATRICK J. LYNCH,
MARY STEWART SCOTT,
GEORGE W. GAY,
SARAH LAWRENCE,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.

I hereby respectfully submit to you this annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

The movement of the population has been as follows: —

Number present Nov. 30, 1918,	1,200
Number absent Nov. 30, 1918,	139
Admissions during the year,	165
Admissions from visit,	259
Discharged,	84
Died,	15
Present Nov. 30, 1919,	1,234
Absent Nov. 30, 1919,	171

Of the 1,234 present, 518 are males and 716 females.

Of the 165 admissions during the year, the following table gives the ages in five-year periods: —

Admissions during the Year, Dec. 1, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1919.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years,	4	4	8
5 to 10 years,	21	21	42
10 to 15 years,	31	31	62
15 to 20 years,	13	29	42
20 to 25 years,	2	4	6
25 to 30 years,	–	1	1
30 to 35 years,	–	2	2
35 to 40 years,	–	1	1
40 to 45 years,	–	1	1
Totals,	71	94	165

The general health of the population has been good during the year. There have been no epidemics. Two sporadic cases of scarlet fever occurred. Every child, upon admission, is given a thorough physical examination and vaccinated against small-pox and typhoid fever. The resident dentist then gives the necessary care to the teeth and in doing so makes frequent use of the X-ray machine, and in this way discovers and clears up obscure dental troubles which have caused much ill health and suffering. Diseased tonsils and enlarged adenoids are removed. The oculist makes examination of all doubtful eyes and glasses are prescribed whenever necessary. In this way the children, soon after admission, are placed in as good physical condition as possible by the correction of remedial physical defects. The relieving of physical handicaps, the daily medical supervision, the forming of regular habits of living, together with the bountiful supply of wholesome food provided, and plenty of exercise in the open air make for the general physical well-being of the children and put them in the proper physical condition for making the best use of the educational facilities provided.

The educational work is arranged in so varied a manner as to meet the needs of all grades and classes from the youngest and most limited child to the oldest and most advanced. This is illustrated by the simple abstract smelling, tasting and tactile co-ordinating exercises in the sequin rooms to the culmination of these same exercises as expressed by the advanced pupils in the finished product of the domestic science schoolroom, and again from the simple blindfolded distinguishing of primary sounds to the symphony of orchestrated music as rendered by the advanced pupils. In the schools and industries, whatever the pupil's mental attainments or limitations, he may obtain all the education of which he is capable. In a well-considered educational curriculum, equally important with the means of obtaining knowledge are the healthy and normal avenues of expression. These are found in our school in the industrial pursuits, in the occupational rooms, kitchens, dining rooms, laundry, household duties, the care of stock, raising of crops, driving teams, building roads and walks, forestry, painting and carpentry, storekeeping and baking. The means of social enjoyment are furnished by well-equipped playgrounds in connec-

tion with all dormitories as well as a general campus, by an abundance of games, beautiful pictures, good books, by a victrola in each dormitory and, in addition, a piano in all girls' dormitories, by birthday parties, industry parties, dances, moving pictures, concerts, school exhibitions and plays, fairs, field days and competitive games. The institutional care of the feeble-minded, therefore, means much more than housing, it means the organizing and co-ordination of a world of educational and industrial activities by which the pupil may attain to his greatest development.

During the last three years there has been a relatively small number of applications for admission of males over fifteen years of age. This rather goes to show that the feeble-minded boy of the working age is able to maintain himself and become a financial asset to his family during a period when labor is scarce and employers are not demanding so high a standard of efficiency in their employees. Such is not the case, however, with the feeble-minded girls of the same age. While these girls of the same mental grade may be able to maintain themselves, yet they have been wholly incapable of directing their lives or permitting their relatives or guardians to so direct them as to escape sex difficulties. During the disturbed conditions brought about by the war, these defective girls, by their sex offences, have become such a menace, that the community is insisting as never before on institutional care for them. It is not on account of mental defect alone that these girls become such problems in the community. In most of these cases an emotional irritability and temperamental disturbance will be found present, their reactions in the community being much more irregular than can be explained by mental deficiency alone. There is little doubt that a large number of the diagnosed mental defectives belong to the temperamentally disturbed class whose real defect is a temperamental one which, operating from an early age, has prevented the subjects from properly reacting to their environment; therefore, the consequent mental defect present is of secondary importance. This, to a degree, explains why individuals of the same mental age level react very differently to their environment. One group may be good citizens and an asset to the community, while another group

of the same mental age level may be altogether harmful agents, and, therefore, proper subjects for institutional care.

At the 1919 meeting of the American Association for the Care and Study of the Feeble-minded a resolution was adopted expressing as the opinion of the meeting that it was unwise to care for the defective delinquent class in the institutions for the feeble-minded. In connection with the defective delinquent problem in our institution, I cannot state the present condition more clearly than to quote the following from my 1913 annual report to the Board of Trustees: —

> I wish to call to your attention the increasing number of defective delinquents that are being committed to this institution. They are not a class that should be assigned to a school for the feeble-minded. The institution is not designed or constructed to meet the demands of caring for them. They do not classify with the feeble-minded. They interfere very seriously with the ordinary amusements, joys and pleasures of the feeble-minded. They ridicule the best efforts of the employee for the interests of the feeble-minded. In fact, the optimistic and altruistic methods obtaining in the successful care of the feeble-minded are frustrated by this class at every turn. The tender and considerate quality which is positively essential in the employees caring for the feeble-minded is used by the defective delinquent in gaining his own point, which is always injurious both to himself and to the management of the institution. By his picturesque and notorious escapades in the community, the defective delinquent is more likely to gain the attention of the social worker and be sent to an institution than is the unobtrusive, deserving, feeble-minded person. I bring this question of the defective delinquent before you for your careful consideration, for I believe that the increasing number of this type in our population presents the most critical problem that confronts the successful management of this institution.

The colony at the site of the new institution at Belchertown has had a successful year. The boys have raised and shipped to the home school at Wrentham large quantities of vegetables and fruit, have pastured and cared for a herd of young stock and are assisting in preparing accommodations for a permanent farm colony group of buildings.

Two vacancies on the medical staff have been filled. Dr. Charles E. Roderick was transferred from the medical service of the Taunton State Hospital and appointed Sept. 1, 1919, to the position of senior assistant physician. Dr. Alice M. Pat-

terson was appointed Oct. 1, 1919, senior assistant physician. She has had several years of institutional work, having served with the feeble-minded at Faribault, Minn., and later with the insane at Danvers State Hospital.

The help problem has been acute during the entire year, the average shortage of employees on ward service being approximately 35 to 40 per cent. The faithful employees who have remained in the work have carried a heavy load and of their faithful services to our children I cannot speak too highly.

While the institutional problems that have confronted me during the year just closed have been complex and, at times, most discouraging, yet the never failing, sound advice of your Board, and your sympathetic touch with the broad human problem we are dealing with, has made possible a successful year in the care and training of the children in our charge.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Commissioner of Mental Diseases.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919: —

Cash Account.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918,				$7,906 68
Receipts.				
Institution Receipts.				
Board of inmates: —				
Private,		$883 72		
Reimbursements, insane,		482 24		
			$1,365 96	
Sales: —				
Food,		$46 52		
Clothing and materials,		185 24		
Furnishings and household supplies,		7 78		
Heat, light and power,		9 52		
Farm and stable: —				
Cows and calves,	$519 47			
Hides,	115 54			
Sundries,	249 71			
		884 72		
Grounds,		70 15		
			1,203 93	
Miscellaneous receipts: —				
Interest on bank balances,		$175 06		
Sundries,		1,436 48		
			1,611 54	
				4,181 43
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.				
Maintenance appropriations: —				
Balance of 1918,			$17,782 40	
Advance money (October 10, $360.65; November 7, $421.75),			26,000 00	
Approved schedule of 1919,		$309,413 70		
Less returned,		689 60		
			308,724 10	
				352,506 50
Special appropriations,				30,665 37
Total,				$395,259 98

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		$4,181 43
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1918,	$15,328 43	
Eleven months' schedule, 1919,	308,724 10	
November advances,	16,111 79	
Balance October, 1918, schedule not paid until December,	10,360 65	
		350,524 97
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules,		30,665 37
Balance Nov. 30, 1919: —		
In bank,	$8,619 37	
In office,	1,268 84	
		9,888 21
Total,		$395,259 98

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	$383,500 00
Balance from previous year, brought forward,	5,557 29
Total,	$389,057 29
Expenses (as analyzed below),	348,967 80
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	$40,089 49

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services: —		
Geo. L. Wallace, M.D., superintendent,	$5,000 00	
Medical,	5,620 11	
Administration,	8,322 02	
Kitchen and dining-room service,	5,535 82	
Domestic,	4,463 89	
Ward service (male),	18,480 09	
Ward service (female),	21,799 79	
Industrial and educational department,	9,686 77	
Engineering department,	12,150 44	
Repairs,	7,735 35	
Farm,	7,387 43	
Stable, garage and grounds,	1,708 09	
		$107,889 80
Religious instruction: —		
Catholic,	$600 00	
Hebrew,	122 72	
Protestant,	600 00	
		1,322 72
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —		
Advertising,	$82 59	
Automobiles,	1,100 00	
Automobile repairs and supplies,	4,785 59	
Postage,	1,115 52	
Amounts carried forward,	$7,083 70	$109,212 52

Amounts brought forward,	$7,083 70	$109,212 52
Travel, transportation and office expenses — *Con.*		
Printing and binding,	582 80	
Printing annual report,	52 97	
Stationery and office supplies,	1,004 95	
Telephone and telegraph,	1,082 71	
Travel,	1,336 06	
Freight,	6 26	
		11,149 45
Food: —		
Flour,	$21,157 11	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	2,768 95	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	250 21	
Peas and beans (canned and dried),	3,826 77	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	477 99	
Potatoes,	4,234 51	
Meat,	24,900 50	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	3,079 24	
Butter,	5,194 82	
Butterine, etc.,	6,677 51	
Cheese,	436 51	
Coffee,	740 76	
Coffee substitutes,	577 05	
Tea,	260 84	
Cocoa,	360 09	
Milk (whole),	12 98	
Milk (condensed, evaporated, etc.),	2,601 69	
Eggs (fresh),	2,255 61	
Sugar (cane),	4,176 93	
Sugar (maple, etc.),	101 50	
Fruit (fresh),	1,727 35	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	7,854 33	
Lard and substitutes,	1,596 01	
Molasses and syrups,	825 54	
Vegetables (fresh),	510 32	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	494 60	
Seasonings and condiments,	1,509 19	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	500 64	
Sundry foods,	13 47	
Freight,	22 21	
		99,145 23
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$6,946 98	
Clothing (outer),	3,516 15	
Clothing (under),	1,167 26	
Dry goods for clothing,	7,733 32	
Hats and caps,	67 81	
Leather and shoe findings,	1,989 11	
Machinery for manufacturing,	164 76	
Socks and smallwares,	2,660 78	
Sundries,	82	
Freight,	8 18	
		24,255 17
Amount carried forward,		$243,762 37

Amount brought forward,		$243,762 37
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	$2,947 47	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	214 40	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,894 93	
Dry goods and smallwares,	5,364 35	
Electric lamps,	642 17	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	15 00	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	2,834 97	
Kitchen and household wares,	4,057 30	
Laundry supplies and materials,	2,941 42	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	355 11	
Machinery for manufacturing,	19 21	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	793 57	
Freight,	12 34	
		22,092 24
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$228 92	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	2,109 99	
Funeral expenses,	96 03	
Ice and refrigeration,	102 50	
Laboratory supplies and apparatus,	811 95	
Manual training supplies,	550 60	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	2,167 82	
Medical attendance (extra),	284 20	
Return of runaways,	84 75	
School books and supplies,	949 43	
		7,386 19
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal (bituminous),	$5,161 89	
Freight and cartage,	7,732 99	
Coal (anthracite),	1,300 79	
Freight and cartage,	974 48	
Oil,	79 55	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	92 06	
		15,341 76
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	$1,699 71	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	400 10	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	175 15	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	293 79	
Fencing materials,	60 76	
Fertilizers,	3,029 89	
Grain, etc.,	13,261 73	
Hay,	10,467 86	
Harnesses and repairs,	414 82	
Horses,	618 50	
Cows,	1,042 13	
Other live stock,	429 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	310 87	
Amounts carried forward,	$32,204 31	$288,582 56

Amounts brought forward,	$32,204 31	$288,582 56
Farm and stable — *Con.*		
Spraying materials,	439 77	
Stable and barn supplies,	71 43	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	3,362 49	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,762 44	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	172 83	
Sundries,	2 00	
Freight,	9 64	
		38,024 91
Grounds: —		
Labor (not on pay roll),	$7 61	
Road work and materials,	41 00	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	68 17	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	264 96	
		381 74
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	$321 37	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	1,114 14	
Electrical work and supplies,	684 83	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	2,128 94	
Labor (not on pay roll),	440 30	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	4,022 12	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	2,572 40	
Plumbing and supplies,	1,031 75	
Roofing and materials,	872 18	
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,936 44	
Tools, machines, etc.,	409 76	
Boilers, repairs,	171 59	
Dynamos, repairs,	113 45	
Engines, repairs,	123 22	
		15,942 49
Repairs and renewals: —		
Smoke flue at power house,	$3,475 00	
Conservation of heat in hospital,	714 71	
Kitchen equipment,	872 20	
Recommendation of fuel commission,	974 19	
		6,036 10
Total expenses for maintenance,		$348,967 80

Resources and Liabilities.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	$9,888 21	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	16,111 79	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1919, schedule,	14,243 70	
		$40,243 70

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills, ...	$40,243 70

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,207.39.
Total cost for maintenance, $348,967.80.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $5.558.
Receipt from sales, $1,203.93.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0192.
All other institution receipts, $2,977.50.
Equal to a weekly per capita of $0.0474.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA M. CLAYLAND,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1919.

Real Estate.

Land (540 acres),	$15,220 00
Buildings,	923,892 28
	$939,112 28

Personal Property.

Travel,	$4,158 17
Food,	24,713 85
Clothing,	24,051 29
Furnishings,	89,748 61
Medical and general care,	2,299 09
Heat, light and power,	10,077 71
Farm,	33,252 30
Grounds,	339 34
Repairs,	4,747 59
	$193,387 95

Summary.

Real estate,	$939,112 28
Personal property,	193,387 95
	$1,132,500 23